NEW YORK HERALD,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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NO NOTICE tuben of anonymous Communications. We are return those rejected.

JOB PRINTING executed toth neatness, cheapness and ATWER TISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWSTY-THE FIELD OF FORTY NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-FRA DIAVOLO. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street - THE SECRET FIRST NIGHT - EATHARINE AND PATRUCKIO-PLEASANT

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Glass foo Much-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pane-PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 665 Broad-

New York, Tuesday, June 12, 1855.

YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE

The Collins mail steamship Facific, Capt. Nye, will The European mails will close in this city at half-past

ten o'cleck to-morrow morning.

The Herato (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the New York Herald will be received at the following

places in Europe:—
Laverroot. John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
London.... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

"Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
Paris.....Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.
The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News.

Our readers are referred to the first page for the latest intelligence of the movements of the Know Mething delegates at Philadelphia. The resolutions on the slavery question, adopted by the Platform Committee, are also given. They are identical with the intelligence upon this point heretofore published in the HERALD. A number of the delegates yes terday visited Carpenter's Hall, the place wh the Declaration of Independence received the signatures of the immortal fathers of the republic. Appropriate speeches, inspired by patriotic recollecions of the Revolution, were delivered. The allusion of Mr. Mc Call, of Florida, to the declaration of principles about to be promul gated by the convention, is significant, and worthy of attention. Preparations are making for a grand mass meeting in Independence square, Philadelphis, on Saturday next, when the platform of the American party will probably be submitted for

ratification by the people.

The Atlantic left Liverpool for this port on the 2d instant. She is, therefore, now in her tenth day out. She brings one week's later news. Her advices are anxiously awaited by commercial men.

In another column will be found the decision of Justice Bogart in the Sunday liquor cases, wherein the proprietors of Lovejoy's Hotel and others were charged, on the complaint of Heury P. Robinson, e the Carson League, with having sold liquor on their premises on the Sabbath, contrary to law. The magistrate, after due consideration, has decided to dismiss the complaints. His reasons for doing so will, no doubt, be read with great interest.

Mr. Briggs we mean Alderman "Sam" Briggs med for the arrest of Raymond, Harper & Co., proprietors and editors of the Daily Times, on charge of malicious libel. The charge is founded on an article published in the Times of the 6th inst., relecting, in the Alderman's estimation, character, both officially and privately.

The Brard of Aldermen last evening, for want of a quorum, adjourned until to-night, without transacting any business. The Board of Councilmen did nothing of importance. Most of the session was ed in deciding between Washington square and Central patk as a site for a Washington Monument. The first named was relected. A resolution appropriating \$30,000 to pay the salaries of city officers was offered and referred.

The Council Committees on Ferries and Police met at 3 o'clock yesterday, but did not transact any business of importance. A petition asking for the running of boats over the Catherine ferry to Brooklyn, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 at night, was strongly opposed by the ferry company. The Committee on Wharves, Plars and Slips, (same board,) advertised an important meeting, but did

In the Board of Supervisors last evening the special committee on increasing the salaries of the Justices of the Superior Court, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Surrogate, the Recorder, and City Judge, made a report, the pith of which is given in another part of to-day's paper. It is recommended that the salaries of these officers be each increased to six thousand dollars per annum, and there seems to be no doubt but that the recommendation will be adopted by the Board. The sum propered should, and no doubt will, secure the very est legal ability in conducting the civil and crimi nal business of our courts. The proposition will come up in the Board for discussion on the first Monday in July, when, it is said, an amendment to the salary of the Mayor will be brought forward.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Lyman Cole, charged, in connection with Kissane, with forgury on the Chemical Bank, was again put on his uce, the jury in the first trial having failed to find a verdict. After empannelling a jury, the Court adjourned for the day.

The Maine Liquor law furor is reacting with a vengeance. In Illinois the anti-prohibitionists have recently defeated their opponents by a large majority. As anti-prohibition mass meeting was held at uster, Pa., on Saturday. It was largely atsended. The delegation from Berks county and the upper townships of Lancaster county exceeded a mile in length. In Massachusetts, Rufus Choate, Elias Merwin, C. G. Loring, and Sydney Bartlett, have delivered an opinion that the liquor law of that State is unconstitutional in its most important provisions. The Maine lawites are unfortunate in

The market for cotton was less active yesterday, but prices were steady; sales reached about 2.5 bakes. Inferior and common grades of State figure were at about 124 cents per bbl. lower, while other descriptions were without change of moment. Wheat was dull; a sale of Upper Lake was made at \$2.15. Corn was active, with large sales of Western mixed at \$1 a \$1 04, chiefly at \$1 03 a \$1 03], including lots for shipment; no sales of yellow or white were reported. Pork was firmer, with rather more doing. Other provisions were firm, with fair cales at full prices. There was more activity in lead, with increased bunyancy in prices. Freights tive, though 18,000 bushels of corn and 400 des of cotton were taken for Liverpool at rates stated in another column,

Organisation in the South-What New Er

The State Democratic Convention of Georgia which assembled at Milledgovil', e on the 5th inst. has foreshadowel the tolerse which the more practical men in the South are solicitous to pursue. It called toudly for retaliatory measures against the State of Massachusetts and all other States nullifying the Fugitive Slave law. What those measures would be, we need be at no less to divine. The constitution prohibits the imposition of duties by one State on the products of another; but it leaves to each the right of ordering on what conditions commerce and traffic shall be carried on within its borders. There is nothing in the constitution that would inconsistent with the enactment of a law in the slave States requiring that venders of the merchandise or produce of Massachusetts and other nullifying States should procure a license to be granted at whatever rates the Legislature thought fit. It is an open question whethe introduction or sale of the produce or manufactures of another; but the better opinion appears to be that each State has that right, and whether or no, the mere trial of the point would probably attain the desired effect. We read in the old colonial records that the stiff-necked men of Boston once took a fancy to release from servitude the bond slave of a Virginian; that the latter, returning home minus his property, laid his grievance before the Virginian authorities, who instantly ordered that property to the value of forty pounds—the worth of the slave—should be seized upon the first New Englander whom the constable met in Virginia, and the proceeds of the seizure handed over to their defrauded countryman. After which proceeding, the men of Boston, we are told, practised more care in their dealings with their Virginian neighbors, and manumitted no slave they had not previously purchased. Human nature does not change; the people of Massachusetts in 1855 need to be dealt with in the same way that their ancestors were two hundred years ago. They require to be taught that if they fatend to practise philanthropy, the sacrifices it involves must fall on themselves, and not on their neighbors. In view of the events of the past few months in the East, it is impossible to feel any sort of indignation at the South for resorting to measures of retaliation, though the injury they must inflict on the general trade of this section of the country would doubtless be severe.

Passing on to the other records of the Georgia convention, it does not seem that the platform proposed by the democrats of Georgia is likely to place the party in a better position than it occupied before. Indeed, the first thing which strikes the reader, on looking over their re-solves, is the probability that the convention was carried away by the news of the victory in Virginia, and displayed a rashness which it would not have done had Mr. Wise's triumph left the leaders in full possession of their wits and their prudence. They seem to have imagined that the Know Nothings were killed outright, and that it was quite safe to stamp on their corpse. In pursuance of the same notion, the convention proceeds calmly to ostracise all Northern men whose opinions do not come up to the Troup and Cobb standard in Georgia. They "are not willing to affiliate with any party that shall not recognise, approve and carry out the principles and provisions of the Nebraska Kansas act,' and so on. Having insulted the remains of the native American Order, and exacted from the Northern democrats a profession of orthodoxy which would narrow down their strength very materially, the State Democratic Convention of Georgia appropriately winds up its string of resolutions with a eulogium on the character and administration of Franklin Pierce.

This, then, is the platform on which the democrats go into the canvass of 1856. Uncompromising hostility to the Know Nothings, irrecone enmity to all men in the Ne not rejoice at the Fugitive Slave law, admire the slave trade between the slave States, and desire to see slavery established in all the new Territories-such is the basis on which the democratic party in the South purpose electing their next President. On the other hand, Senator Wilson and his peculiar clique in New England intend to repudiate all connection with all men who are not ready to repeal the Nebraska law. re-establish the Missouri compromise, abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and so on. Between the two of them it is quite plain to see that the palm of victory will not rest with either-unless those parties which are interested in opposing both should play openly into their hands. If the Know Nothings, in short, should split; if they should allow either section of the country to force upon them an exclusive platform for the purpose of keeping out the other; or if they should involve themselves in a discussion upon slavery which could only tend to quarrels and divisions, and divided action; the democrats might have a chance. But certainly, they have thrown the lead thus far into the hands of the Convention at Philadelphia, and it will need more than common carelessness or wanton

THE NEW NAVAL BOARD-ITS PRACTICAL Working -The Naval Board of revision ap pointed under the act of Congress passed in February last, will commence its labors on the 20th of this month. Their results are looked forward to with curiosity by the public, and with considerable doubt and apprehension by the profession.

The principles upon which the reforms contemplated in the institution of this body are founded cannot be objected to by any one having the efficiency of the service at heart. But we are not satisfied that its modus operandi is the best that might have been devised. The act directs that the Board shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of all officers in the grades of Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master and Passed Midshipman; and all officers found by them incapable of performing the duties of their respective grades are to be dropped from the rolls or placed in the order of their rank and seniority at the time upon a list in the Navy Register, to be entitled the reserved list. No forms are prescribed as to the manner in which the evidence of such incompeency is to be arrived at, nor does it appear that it is intended to call the parties for examination before the Board. Are we to understand from this that the proceedings are to be secret, and that the powers of the Board are to be exercised in an arbitrary and irresponsible manner—at least so far as its

independence of public opinion is concerned? Should this assumption turn out to be correct, so much was anticipated, will neither give satis-

faction to the public nor to the profession. The former will see with pain a practice which has always been made a ready instrument of tyranny, introduced for the first tirae into the istration of our public affairs, whilst the latter will be slow to admit the justice of decisions which fear the light. Unless, therefore, the proceedings of the Board are conducted in manner to invite scrutiny, we fear that the task on which it is about to enter will be both as thankless and fruitless as that of the commission appointed to revise the Marine Corps a few years size. The next Congress will hasten to repair this fatal mistake of its predecessor by restoring the old bungling machinery and personnel that it may have displaced.

Two Years of Santa Anna's Sway .- Two years ago on the 20th of April last. General Santa Anna, recalled from his exile in Carthagena by the almost unanimous voice of the Mexican nation, entered into the capital as President of the republic, and was hailed with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy as the saviour of the country. Seated on his Presidential chair, he was looked up to as the only living man who could heal the bleeding wounds of that unfortunate land. He had the power to do so; for the whole people bowed, it might almost be said, in submissive adoration befere him. Years of sanguinary revolution had disgusted them with the horrors of intestine war, and the general yearning of the nation was for peace. There was then not a hostile element in life which could raise a barrier in the path of peace and progression; and it was at once the belief and the earnest prayer of all who sympathized in the misfortunes of Mexico, that under the guidance of her undeniably ablest wan, himself not unacquainted with sorrow-haud ignarus mali-her bleeding wounds would b- healed, her commerce and agriculture avived, peace become lasting, and the cour sed to a position among the nations.

or or unities of Santa Anna 'co and of the civilized those opportunities been he hopes rest 1'ed to! Santa fuevoling all bla encreies to the de country, communed, after the

system of thing importan to the creation of create at knighthood or donkey-hood, the change or beream, the bolding of grand reviews, military in fact, the merest child's play Instead of ability, originality and he exhibited the more common qualit. itation, love of show, and incapacity to deal his situation. His pride, too-which should have been satisfied at the unanimous voice with which the nation confessed its former ingratitude to him, recalled him from exile, placed the reins of government in his hands, and made ovations before him, strewing, it may be said, "branches of palm in his way"-blinded him to his duties, usurped his reason, and led him to covet and to grasp, not the Presidency of the nation, based upon the love of the people and their appreciation of his great services, but an absolute and perpetual dictatorship, supported by the payonets of his Prætorian guards. Old and mutilated as he is, he was caught by the empty tinsel of royalty, and with all the vanity of a girl longed to wear the imperial purple. To support his arrogant and silly pretensions he disposed of a portion of the territory of the nation; and with the proceeds thereof negotiated for Swiss hireling soldiers, purchased vessels of war, and by every means known to

tyrants, sought to place himself above the will

of the people—a true despot.

Even with a nation so sickened and ex-

hausted by intestine feuds as poor Mexico, this reckless and imbecile course of Santa Anna could have but one result. It too soon became evident that Mexico had she had hailed as her deliverer had not those qualities of mind which would justify the choice. Acts of petty tyranny and injustice on his part were manifested on every side; the country, instead of advancing in the ways of prosperity, was actually retrograding; there was no protection for life or property throughout the State; the soldiery, which should have defended the frontiers from Indian incursions, was kept in the capital for the amusement or the protection of His Most Serene Highness-as he had the ridiculous vanity of causing himself to be styled; trade and commerce were in every possible way injured and oppressed, and the country seemed to lie helpless, powerless and nerveless at the feet of the dictator and his clique. But still it was not wholly dead : a petty chief, named Alvarez-a Pinto Iudian, exercising in one of the Southern departments an official and almost patriarchal sway-gave offence to Santa Anna, in contemptuously refusing a decoration of the order of Guadalupe, was notified that he was superseded in his governorship, refused to acknowledge the power of the dictator, and finally raised the standard of revolt and took up arms against the government troops. With almost unvaried success on the part of the rebels, the revolution has spread throughout the country. Its leader has assumed administrative powers in all the States where he holds sway; his troops have advanced within a few leagues of the capital, and now, as our despatch from New Orleans informed us yesterday, the whole country is again in arms And yet Santa Anna, with his insane vanity, has been making a tour to some distance in an opposite direction from the revolutionists. has been receiving addresses from the little towns through which he passed, has been marching under triumphal arches, and publishing through his slavish press the most fulsome encomiums on himself and the valiant deeds of his army, and with bold effrontery assuring the residents of the capital that the revolution is drawing to a close. Such is the

folly, such the absurdity of the man. True, the revolt is approaching a finale, but its denouement will show the vain and imbecile hero of Vera Cruz once more an exile and a fugitive. His villa and cockpit may be again set in order for him at Carthagena, for there we think he will soon have the only opportunity of ruling as a despot and of watching the chances of the field. And for that alone have the last two years of his life warranted his com. petency. Whether his poor, persecuted country will ever recover from the injuries his sway has inflicted upon her, and ever enter upon a great national career, is a question in which the probabilities are decidedly in the negative. His obsequious press endeavors to kindle a hoswe apprehend that this commission, from which | tility of race against these United States, but

better directed in hurling the despot from the seat where he had once such a glorious opportunity of serving his country, but where he has only exhibited qualities worthy of a snob, a fool and a craven. Two years ago his re-entered the scene in honor; now he is about to leave it in dishonor, and carrying away with him, not the blessings, but the malisons of a deceived and injured people.

A FREE FARM FOR EVERYBODY .- Our readers are aware that Congress passed a bill at its last session, under the provisions of which any person who has ever been engaged in any war in this country, or who has been present at any engagement-including clerks, wagon drivers, mule men, and so forth-their widows or minor children are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of the public domain. If they have previously received forty or eighty acre and warrants (issued for service in the war of 1812-'15) they are entitled to a quantity sufficient to make up one hundred and sixty acres.

Hardly three months have elapsed since this bill became the law of the land, and we find that one hundred and seventy-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-two applications have been received, and that the number is soon expected to reach two hundred and eighty thousand. To satisfy these, thirty-five millions of acres, or nearly fifty-five thousand square miles, of land will be required—that is to say: government will give into the hands of specula tors a territory somewhat larger than the State of New York, and equal in area to the four principal New England States. It is expected that one-third of this extensive farm will be given away this year, and land warrants will be issued at the rate of five hundred per day. Under acts passed within the last eight years, twenty-five millions of acres had been given away for actual service in Mexico, making a total of seventy millions of acres donated during a little less than ten years. The area of public land which may be put in the market at any time-less the quantity above stated-is estimated at five hundred millions of acres; and thus it seems that one acre out of every seven has been given away.

People with pastoral ideas may imagine that the old soldiers take their warrants, locate them, and, like so many Cincinnati devote themselves to the tillage of the soil until they shall hear a summons to serve their grateful country more and get another warrant. But this wistake. The old soldiers do not do any

The warrants pass at once into the hands of brokers, and from them they go to land speculators, who can afford to hold on for arise. Obefourth (sixty six thousand) of the and warrants issued at a soldiers of the Mexidey are ly-The poor

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At present, we learn, u. gs the old soldiers. Warrants are now worth a dollar and ten cents an acre in Wast. one of the correspondents wisely rem. Its that Chubb Brothers find it difficult to fill the ders at that price. We should think so, for land is worth, and will bring at any time, fu. fifteen cents more an acre than they are willing to pay for it. The brokers buy in the warrants at this discount, and sell them at the government price, and thus they will make out of the old soldiers some two or three millions of dollars. What the speculators, who can afford to hold on to the land for ave or ten years, will realize, we could not venture to guess. But the brokers and speculators, not the old soldiers, have thus far received the benefit of this bene-

volent act of Congress. These facts require no comment. They may serve to open the eyes of persons who will hereyet sold them. They should obstinately refuse to part with them for a less consideration than the government price-one dollar and twentyfive cents an acre. That is low enough.

DECREASE OF EMIGRATION.—The official reports of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there is a decrease of over one-half in the number of emigrants landed here this year, as compared with last. The figures are :-

An attempt is being made in certain quarters o ascribe this falling off to the agency of the Know Nothing movement; the object being of course to frighten the Know Nothings by holding out the prospect of a serious diminution in our supply of raw labor from Europe. The facts warrant no such inference. Our immigration proceeds mainly from two fountains-Ire land and Germany. Of these two countries, the former is at present in the enjoyment of a tranquillity and a well-being that have been strangers to her soil for over a century. This arises from the working of the Encumbered Estates Court. Most of the large estates have been parcelled out, have fallen into the hands of resident owners, and have obtained-what they sadly needed-a moderate outlay of capi. tal to complete their developement and ensure their productiveness. English and Scotch capitalists have purchased homes in the Emerald Isle, and carried with them their industry and their agriculture. The abortive movement of 1848 has been followed by a result even better for the country than that sought by its promoters; it has rid Ireland of the plague of domestic atrife, shown the utter folly of insurgent movements in that country so long as the priestly do. minion lasts, and taught the people to direct their energies towards the solid pursuits of agricultural and industrial life. Add to this that ever since 1847 Ireland has been thinning her people by a steady stream of emigration—at the rate of say a hundred thousand a year and it will be seen that there exist abundant reasons for the diminution of the number of emigrants, quite independently of political movements on this side the water. When a man can do well in his own country, he does not usually seek another. The Irish are doing well, the farmers are comfortable, the landowners are recovering, trade is prosperous, the demand for labor steady, and even the hot blood of young Ireland finds a safe vent in the armies of Great

These things are so obvious that it was hardly worth while to repeat them here : except for the benefit of those few who have not observed the peculiar and invariable fatality which dooms the editors of Irish papers and Irish orators, in America, to blunder in every statement they make. From what cause the circumstance we ween their hostility and their efforts will be prises, we will not undertake to say; but no

one with any experience can fail to see that those Irish politicians who are now endeavoring to ascribe the falling off in our Irish immigration to the progress of Know Nothingism, are merely fulfilling the destiny of their race, and adding one more to the long list of Irish blun-

The statement would be equally false of Germany. In most of the German States, every able bodied man is held to service in the landwehr or militia. To leave his country, he must be able to purchase a substitute, or have served his time. When this law is borne in mind, the wonder appears not that the stream of German emigrants should be diminished, but that it should ever have reached the enormous dimensions we have witnessed of late years. It may safely be said that the remittances to Germany for the purchase of substitutes during the past five years, must have equalled, if they did not exceed, those to Ireland. The war will have had a tendency to raise the price of exemption beyond the reach of most purses; why need we seek other causes for the falling off in our German immigration?

THE CUBAN JUNTA-LIGHT WANTED .- We have not yet had any statement from the Cuban Junta of the circumstances of their recent wholesale victimization. It is said that there have been some curious transactions, in which they are concerned, in connection with the chartering of the steamers United States and St. Lawrence. Is that so? And if so, are they the victimizers or the victimized? What say the Cuban Junta, and what says their treasurer, Mr. Domingo de Goicouria? Gentlemen, come up and plead. The public requires it, and the people want it.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Prom Beston.

OPINIONS OF EMINEST LAWYERS ON THE PROHIBITORY LAW—SINEING OF THE SCHOONER JOB CHASE

— IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS, ETC.

Bosron, June 11, 1855.
The opinion of Elias Merwin, a lawyer of this city, endorsed by Rufus Choate, C. G. Loring, and Sydney Bartlett, that the new prohibitory liquor law of this State is unconstitutional in its most important enact-

ments, is causing considerable excitement.

About two o'clock yesterday morning the propeller Potemska, from New York for New Bedford, came in collision with the schooner Job Chase, of Harwich, in Long Island Sound. The schooner sunk immediately. Her

rainal Sound. The schooler sunk immediately. Her crew and passengers were saved by the propeller. The duel between two French saliors in Roxbury, on Salurday afternoon, has proved fatal to Russon, the party stabbed, who died of his wounds to day. Raimond, his opponent, is in custody. A Coroner's jury is investigating the matter. A Pole, named Louis Galinski, was brought befor

United States Commissioner Woodbury, to day, charged with enlisting men for the British army. He will be ex-

the week ending June 8, 1855, were as follows :-Dry goods \$104,021 Gunny cloth and bags \$24,955 Sugar 79,713 Sattpetre 25,000 offee 75,075 Other articles 169,634 The Portland Troubles.

PORTLAND, June 11, 1880. PORTLAND, June 11, 1855. ved at. To-morrow morning, at

*comp, June 11, 1855. was in the desired of the control of

The malls from Forts Larthis city on Saturday.

The feeling of the Sioux Indians. and many robberies are reported.

Canadian Affairs.

Hop. Mr. Chabot has resigned his seat in the Asset for Quebec, to accept the office of Commissioner under the seignorial tenure act. George Ohill Stuart, Esq , is a candidate for the seat in the Assembly vacated by

is to be Lieut, Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Municipal Election in New London.

New LONDON, June 11, 1855.

The election for city officers took place to-day, and resulted in the election of the Know Nothing tigket by 35 majority, which is a great falling off from the in April, when their majority was 400.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1855. General Pillow arrived here this morning, and rooms t Willard's hotel.

Land warrants are worth \$1 7 a \$1 8, and plenty. Death by Drowning.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1835.
George F. Arnold, of the firm of Sill, Arnold & Leonard, was drowned yesterday while on a sailing excursion in the yasht Startled Fawn. He was knocked overboard by the boom.

Safety of the Buckeye State, BUFFALO, June 10, 1855.

The s'eamer Buckeye State, previously reported ashore t Point Albino, was safely got off this morning, by the United States ateamer Michigan, and run into Black Rock barbor. She will make her regular trip to Detroit on Wednesday.

The Obio River at Pittsburg. Privature, June 11, 1855.

The river is twelve feet six inches in the channel, and

Markete.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1855.

Money unchanged. Stocks dull. Reading, 45; Morzis
Canal, 14; Long Island, 10%; Pennsylvania Rallroad,
43%; Pennsylvania State Fives, 87%.

Flour—Little Joing; supply good. Sales 300 bbls., at \$9 75 a \$9 87 for extra brands Upper Lake, and \$10 50 for small lots extra Indiana. Wheat favors purchasers. Sales 6,000 bushels Upper Lake spring, on private terms. Corn is lower. Sales 3,000 bushels, at \$40. Oats—Little inquiry; supply good; no sales. Whiskey active and lower. Fales 140 bbls., at 33c. Canal freights—Corn 113cc. to Troy, and 133c. to New York.

11½c. to Troy, and 13½c. to New York.

Fleur dull, but without change in prices. Sales 500 bbis., at 39 for inferior Upper Lake, 39 50 a 30 62½ for good to choice Upper Lake, and 39 87½ for extra and 310 for fancy Michigan. Wheat in fair demand, and lower. Sales 9,000 bushels Upper Lake spring, at \$1 90. Corn dull, and holders having views above those of buyers. Sales 8,000 bushels Upper Lake spring, at \$1 90. Corn dull, and holders having views above those of buyers. Sales 8,000 bushels, at \$46. a 85c. Oats—No sales; held lower. Canal freights—13½c. on corn, and 60c. on flour, to New York. Receipts for the forty-eight hours ending noom to day—7,123 bbls. flour, 05,883 bushels wheat, 101,520 bushels corn, 201,226 bushels cats.

Osweoo, June 11—6,30 P. M.
Our flour market is quiet, and prices lower. Sales 16,000 bushels, at \$2 for common brands. Wheat—Sales 16,000 bushels, at \$2 for Chicago, \$2 32 for mixed Canadian, and \$2 48 a \$2 49 for white Michigan. Corn—Sales 10,000 bushels, at \$26.*a 94c. Receipts today—800 bbls. flour, 47,000 bushels wheat, 58,000 bushels corn.

bushels corn.

Almany, June 11—12% P. M.

Flour anchanged: sales moderate. Wheat—Sales
3,760 bushels white Canadian, at \$2.60. Corn, in lots
and afoat, at \$8c. for Western mixed, with sales of
10,600 bushels. Oats, 68c. for Chicago, weight-

Lincoln, arrived at this port yesterday, reports no salt a

ACADEMY OF MUMC - ITALIAN OFFIA - OT TO by the original Academy troupe, draw a fine house last evening. Steffenone, Vestvall, Brignell, and Amedio, were warmly welcomed, and the opera was very well dose. This company will give only four more perform ances: Wednesday night, "William Tell," for Esdialish benefit; Thursday night, "Linda di Chamouni," for 1988. Henzler's début; Friday night, a selection from various operas, for the benefit and last appearance here of Sig-norina Vestvali; and on Saturday, "Masaniello." On Thursday there should be a good house. Miss

Henrier is an American prime donna, who has sung at Milan and Florence with marked success. last evening for a short summer season with a good company, including Mr. E. Eddy, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, Mr. George Holland, Mrs. Frost, Miss Albertine, and other popular artists. There was a fair house, and the

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- The Pype and Harrison troupe gave the "Sonnambula" in excellent style last night. They

MADAME ISIDORA CLARK gives her third and last grand

oncert at the Metropolitan theatre this evening.

S. Pyne, of the English Opera troupe, was passing through Crosby street, on her way to the theatre, one of her feet was caught in a defective coal hole, or rather man trap, near the corner of Houston street. Miss Pyne fell violently on the sidewalk, and when raised up by Mr. Harrison could not proceed. She afterwards succeeded in going through with her part in the "Sonnam bula," but was in great pain, and her lameness was quite perceptible.

For EUROPE.—The steamship Star of the South, built in Philadelphia, as a first class passenger steamer, is appointed to sail for Liverpool direct on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.—passengers to be taken on res terms, and the accommodations are to be of the best description. She is put up by Arthur Geary, Esq., and Thomas P. Stanton.

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

ALDERMAN BRIGGS MAKES A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE EDITORS OF THE DAILY TIMES FOR LIEEL.

Yesterday, Alderman Briggs, of the Thirteenth ward, appeared before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, and preferred a complaint against Raymond, Harper & Co., proprietors and editors of the Daily Times, for malicious libel. The suit is based upon a series of articles which appeared in the Times, reflecting in the Alderman's common upon his official and private. career; but he more especially alludes in his complaint to an editorial that appeared in that paper of the 6th inst., (the day after the encounter between the Aldar-man and Mr. O'Keefe in the office of the Clerk of the trate, on hearing the complaint of the Alderman, issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and placed the

BOBBERT ON BOARD OF A SOUND STEAMSOAT-DE-TROTION OF THE THIEF AND RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY. On Saturday afternoon, while officer Sampson, of the

Eighteenth ward police, but recently attached to the Mayor's effice, was proceeding to Boston in the steamboat Cornelius Vanderbilt, in charge of a fugitive from Boston, (intely a comedian at Burton's) one of the passengers had been rebbed by some expert pickpocket, of his gold watch and chain, and about \$69 in cash. Although the officer doubted his authority to take any stope towards the recovery of the property, still he determined to run the risk and perform the task entirely on his own responsibility. Accordingly, he informed the captain that he would like to have all the male passengers of the boat mustered together for the purpose of getting a glasses at their features and general appearance. The passengers were somewhat asconiahed and not a little inquisitive on learning that they had to assemble aft, in order to undergo an inspection. Having quickly collected them together, the officer carefully examined every man's cutward appearance, and at last singled out one gentleman whom he thought to be rather supplicious in looks. This person was at once conveyed to the captain's office, where, undergoing a strick search, the watch and stolen articles were found safely stowed away in the depths of his unmentionables. The passengers, who, up to this moment, were not aware of the nature of the inspection, on learning the story of the lost property, and the successful manner which the Hiller had been caught and the property recovered, became very excited, and were it not for the exertions made by the officer. Judge Lynch would have had full sway. The light-fingered gentleman was put ashore at Somington and locked up in prison for trial. Mr. Dunn, as may wall he inspection, in learning the strongerty, and invisibed no small prise upon use officer for his sagnety in picking out the thief among the two hundred persons he caused to be brought together. officer doubted his authority to take any steps towards

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS. On Sunday night, at rather an advanced he culty took place between two men named John nd Dennis Lanahan, both residents of the tenement and Dennis Lanshan, both residents of the tensment is No. 8 Mulberry street, when, as it is alleged, a fight ensued between them, and in the melectroccived several severe gashas in the eyes, from alleged to have been in the hands of Carey, of the house raising the cry at "murder," of the Sixth ward police, assisted by hastened to the premises and quieted Carey was locked up in the Tombe,

n to the hospian,
treatment.
evening, as officer Eustane,
was going to the station
who got the station
of Fifteenth street
two shoulde

down, quit

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT HIGHWA At an early hour yesterday morning, his way home, he was met by two men in Wat, near James slip, who, in a burly manner, asked he would not treat them. Mr. Robb deelined accomdating the gentlemen, wherespen they became bolds, he alleges, and demanded some money wherewith to buy the liquor. This also was most peremptorily refused, whereupon one of them, named Burns, he alleges, caught him by the throat and entewored to rob him of what property he had about his person. Mr. Robb, however, being an able bodied man, coped successfully with him, and after a hard struggle succeeded in giving his antagonist a severe blow in the nasal cryan. Burns, he says, then got sick of the fun and run eff; but he had met with a "tartar," as he was hotty pursued by Mr. Robb, and was finally, with the aid of officer Duffy, of the Fourth ward police, captured and taken to the station house. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Bogart, at the Lower Police Court, where he was committed to prison for examination. The accomplice of Burns has not yet been arrested; but the police have stronghope of capturing him, as he has got a black eye in the fight with Mr. Robb.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

James Ferguson, a clerk in the employment of a dry goods firm, at No. 20 Cordandt street, was taken into custody yesterday by officer Lord, of the Lower Police Court, charged with stealing a diamond ring valued at \$100, the property of Mr. Emiy, a salesman in the store, the accused, on being brought before Justice Bogart, admitted having taken the ring, but decied having stoler it, as alleged by Mr. Emiy. He further stated before the magistrate that as Mr. Emiy owed him some money for ervices performed, and would not pay up, he thought the most advisable course to pursue under the circumstances was to get possession of the valuable, and retain it until the account between him and Emiy was cleared. The magistrate held the accused to answer.

Complaint Dismissed.—The complaint against thar en-Complaint Dismissed.—The complaint sgainst Charles Murray for keeping a disorderly house has been dis-missed by Justice Brennan.

The following notice of a temperance meeting was published yesterday in the daily papers:—

Temperance Alliance of the Tenth ward will hold a meeting in the Alien street Presbyterian church, near Grand, on Monday evening, the 11th, at eight o'clock. Eminent speakers are engaged. Thinhabitants of the ward that are in favor of the Maine law are invited to co operate in maintaing law and order. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be laid before the meeting.

A. Parkarn, Secretary. J. T. BROOKS, President,
From the manner in which this meeting was advertised, we supposed that "important business" would be transacted, and that it would be addressed by "eminent president." In accordance with our usual custom on

speakers." In accordance with our usual custom on such occasions, one of our indefatigable reporters was instructed to attend and take notes or what was said and done. We supposed that at least some plan would be produced for the easy enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law; but not a word was said on the aubject, air the speakers confining themselves to a description of the evil effects of intemperance. The "eminent" orators were J. T. Brooks, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Messrs. Austen, Duff and Jones, and C. C. Leigh, member of the last Legislature. In addition to the efforts of these gentlemen, several temperance odes were sung, showing up "old King Alcohol," and pitching labo hum at a terrible rate,